

# The Daily Gazetteer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21. 1737.

No. 620.

Some THOUGHTS upon the Conduct of the Ministry, and the Conduct of the Opposition; offered to the Consideration of the Whigs.



HO 'tis true, That Liberty and Licentiousness must live and die together; and that there is no possible Way to destroy the one without rooting up the other; yet (to the Honour of Liberty I speak it) by Licentiousness here is only meant Political Licentiousness: For 'tis notorious,

that Licentiousness of Morals is infinitely greater under Arbitrary than under Free Governments. Tyranny and Superstition, which always go Hand in Hand, are founded upon, and can be supported only by Vice; as Liberty is founded upon, and can be supported only by Virtue. When we say, therefore, that Liberty and Licentiousness are inseparably annexed, we mean no more, than that under all Governments where Liberty is established, there will be a licentious Freedom taken with Men in Power. This is a Tax upon Power, which all Wise and Good Men will be content to pay; well knowing, that by taking away the Liberty of abusing the Wife and Good, we shall, at the same Time, take away the Power of attacking and exposing the Weak and the Wicked. For which Reason, I am against every Thing which has the least Tendency to Restraint; for, better all Men in Power were abused, than Liberty destroyed.

THE Liberty of abusing all Orders, Ranks, and Degrees of Men, we enjoy in great Perfection at present; and while there is a general License for using all Men in Power ill, I hope it will not be taken as any Offence against Liberty, if I endeavour to use them well: Methinks, that's but fair. While their Enemies assume the Liberty of misrepresenting their Public Actions, surely, they will not deny us the Liberty of representing them truly: And yet, we have some Reason to doubt of this; because during these last Ten Years, in which they have made the worst Use of Liberty that ever was made in any Age or Country, they would never allow a Man to make a just Use of it, without calling the most opprobrious Names. Not a Man ever opened his Mouth in Defense of the Administration, but he has been presently dubb'd a Hireling and Profligate. Strange, indeed, that no Man should have any Conscience, but those against Power! That Power should always be misapplied! And that we can never be in the Right, nor acquit ourselves as true genuine Whigs, unless we continually oppose and resist! This is levelling all Governments, all Courts, and all Ministries: This is affirming, that no Man can be in the Interest of his Country, who is in the Interest of the Court; or, in the Interest of the People, who is in the Interest of the Governors of the People! Which is affirming, in Natural Consequence, that we ought to have no Courts, nor Governments.

BUT, while these Opposers, now out of Power, rave thus indiscriminately against all Power; suffer me (who am no further a Friend to Power than as it is subservient to Publick Good) to take an impartial View of the Conduct of the Court, and the Conduct of the Opposition.

'Tis not much above twenty Years ago, that You (I speak to the Whigs) would have given half your Estates to see the Hannover-Family settled upon the Throne of Great Britain; Your Eyes have seen this Salvation: You possess the Happiness you wish'd for; you have found them govern constantly by the Laws and Constitutions of the Kingdom, and administer Publick Affairs by those very Men whom we used to say were the only Men in the Kingdom we could depend upon for the Preservation of our Liberties. And, What would you have more of them? Did you expect, because Kings are called Gods, that they should be really Gods? Or, if you look upon them as Men, Will you not make the same Allowances for their Foibles as for the Foibles of other Men? Shall no Persons in Private Life be without them, and yet shall we rigidly exact Perfection from Persons in Publick Life? Ridiculously partial! We have, I think, as much Good, as much Liberty, and Security of that Liberty, as we could reasonably expect from

this, or the best Family that ever did, or ever will, sit upon any Throne; with that let us be content; and not only content, but thankful: Let us not, by idle Tales, Ridicule, and Buffoonery, spread Disaffection; and promote, undesignedly, a Cause which in our Hearts we abhor: I say, let us not do this, lest we become the Scorn and Derision of the present Age, and the Detestation and Curse of all future Ages.

BUT, leaving these general Reflexions (which you feel, and know how to improve) let us take an impartial View of the Conduct of the Ministry, and the Opposition.

THE Conduct of the Ministry, with respect to Foreign Affairs, hath been to keep the Peace between the several contending Powers upon the Continent: They have been Cool, Temperate, and Wise: They have considered England as a Trading Nation, whose Interest it always was, and ever will be, to preserve a good Correspondence with all the World; and never enter into War, but when absolute Necessity demands it of us, to secure the Balance of Power, or the Prosperity of our Trade. For the sake of this National Interest they may, perhaps, have borne some Things, from certain Powers, which other Ministers, more warm and less wise, would have so strongly resented, as to have involved us in a general War, at the Expence of the Blood and Treasure of the Nation; and the Suspension, if not the Loss, of our Trade. This they have prudently and honestly avoided: I say, prudently and honestly; for 'tis both prudent and honest to put up a few Evils, or suffer small Inconveniencies, rather than run the Hazard of much greater by a general War; which might have lasted several Years, and then have ended ingloriously and unprofitably; of which we have an Instance fresh in our Memories: I need not say, I mean the ending of the last glorious War, by the inglorious Treaty of Utrecht. Such is the Effect of Party in England!

BUT, while the Conduct of the Ministry hath been thus temperate with respect to foreign Affairs, let us turn our Eyes towards the Opposition; and see what That has been doing: Why, truly, endeavouring to render this judicious Conduct, ridiculous and odious: The several occasional Treaties, and temporary Provisions (which the fluctuating State of Things, at that Time, rendered necessary) were called blundering Negotiations, and said to be founded upon a Violation of all other Treaties; tho' those Treaties were then actually broke by other Princes: And our Fleets, either stationed at Home, or sent Abroad to prevent War, were, in Derision, call'd pacifick Fleets. But is it not infinitely better to prevent War, by showing Power, than by exercising of it? And, to restrain other Princes without striking a Blow, rather than striking, and bringing all the World about our Ears? Wisdom is, in many Cases, (in all Cases, indeed, but one) better than Power: We will, therefore, leave it to the Decision of all impartial Men of Sense, which is most to be valued by the Nation, the Wisdom of the Ministry, or, the Wit of their Adversaries? The Wisdom of the one hath kept off War, and made us lastingly rejoice; while the Wit of the other hath only raised the Laugh of the Day; which, as Solomon says of the Mirth of Fools, is like the Crackling of Thorns, just blaze out, and then perish for Ever.

So much for Foreign Affairs at present; let us now see what hath been the Conduct of the Ministry, in relation to our Domestick Affairs; and That hath been, I think, to preserve the Constitution inviolate, by acting every thing within the Bounds and Limits prescribed by the Laws. The Power which the King is legally invested with, hath been made use of with great Temper and Moderation towards all Parties in the Kingdom, even towards the Papists themselves; who declare, That they never enjoyed, since the Reformation, so much Liberty as under the Government of the present Royal Family: But this great Moderation, towards the several Denominations of Men amongst us in Church and State, hath been owing entirely to his late and present Majesty's lodging the Power of the Kingdom in the Hands of the Whigs; who are, in my Opinion, (notwithstanding all that hath been so artfully said about a Coalition of Parties) the only Body of Men upon whom we can safely depend for the Preservation of the present Government, and the Liberties of the People; which should be an eternal

Reason with them, why they should hold fast together; and never suffer themselves to be broken to Pieces by the Artifices of their Enemies, or their own private Piques and Resentments: Gratitude to the Royal Family, the Interest of the Nation, of themselves, and their Posterity, demand this Union of them: United, they preserve their own Power, and the Liberties of the Nation; Disunited, they lose their Power, and run the Hazard, at least, of losing the Liberties of the Nation too.

HAVING thus briefly considered the Conduct of the Ministry, in relation to our Domestick Affairs; let us see what the Opposition hath been doing. I will only just mention the Heads, and leave them to your own Thoughts.

WHILE the Ministry hath carried on the Affairs of Government, not only according to the Letter; but, generally according to the Spirit and Design of the Constitution; they have represented them as Enemies to the Constitution, because Friends to the Government: An infamous Distinction, put about by a Traitor to his Country, to serve the vilest of Purposes! They have set up a Country Interest against a Court Interest, at a Time, when 'twas impossible to produce an Instance to shew, that the Court had any Interest to carry on against the Country. They have called up the Ghosts of the Old Whigs, (who acted virtuously against Courts that subverted the Rights of the People,) on purpose to disgrace the modern Whigs, for complying with Courts that never manifested the least Intention of invading the Rights of the People. But, they have done worse than this; they have excelled in Wickedness (to their Honour, I mention it) all the Malecontents that ever went before them: They have taken Occasion, from the good Agreement which hath happily subsisted between King and Parliament, to render odious and contemptible Parliaments themselves: The old Whigs, indeed, justly opposed Arbitrary Power, or a Power against Law; but these modern reforming Whigs, having nothing else to oppose, oppose the Laws; and have laboured hard to render Legal Power as odious as Regal, by telling the People, that they are under a Parliamentary Tyranny and Legal Slavery; and, that the Parliaments are not Legal, because Persons Electing and Elected, are supposed under a corrupt Influence. They have also disgraced the Revolution; and have wrote several Papers (under a Pretence of more perfect Whiggism) to shew, that we rather Lost than Got by it; and, that our Liberties are more precarious since, than before the Abdication of King James. By all these Means, they have more thoroughly spread Disaffection, and more effectually promoted the Cause of Jacobitism, than the Jacobites themselves were ever able to do; for, they have not only strengthened and confirmed the Jacobites; but they have deceived and corrupted several of the Whigs; who seem to grow indifferent to all Principles, Parties, Persons, and Things. 'Tis true, they are not Papists, but neither are they Protestants: They are not Jacobites; but then, they are not Whigs: They have, indeed, no Regard to the Family Abroad; but neither have any Affection or Esteem for the Family at Home. — But I forbear; and only just mention these Things, to rouse the Whigs from their State of Indifference, and unite them heartily in the Cause of their Country, before their fatal Divisions have introduced a Set of Men, who will ride triumphantly over their Heads, and scornfully trample upon those Liberties which now they both fully Enjoy, and wantonly Despise.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

Exon, June 17. On the 16th Instant, some Time in the Morning, there happened at a Place called Smither's Fir, in the Parish of Shute in the County of Devon, at the House of Mr. Francis Smith, a Clothier of Note in that Neighbourhood, a most dreadful Fire, which in less than two Hours, consumed all his Dwelling-House, Stable, about 2000 Faggots, a vast deal of hard Wood; all his Grain, being many Bushels; 12 Hogheads of Cyder, the greatest Part of his Cloth, Wool, and Utensils belonging to the Clothing Trade, all Implements of Husbandry, &c. And what adds to the Calamity, the Man has ten Children, who with their Parents were mournful Spectators.



tors of the shocking Catastrophe. This has alarmed all the Neighbourhood, particularly the Poor, a great many of whom were constantly kept at work by him, and to whom he had endeared himself, in not grinding their Faces, by forcing them to spin 20 or more Ounces to the Pound, which is the uncharitable Custom of too many; whereas this (now poor) honest Man never exceeded 16 Ounces: In a word, he and his distressed Family are universally lamented, and many Tears are mingled with the Ruins of his Substance.

#### FOREIGN PORTS.

*Rochelle, June 21. N.S.* The *Messina*, Paganau, is arrived here from Cayanna.

#### HOME PORTS.

*Liverpool, June 17.* Arrived the *Antelope*, Hurst, from Virginia.

*Bristol, June 17.* Came in since the 12th Instant, the *Mary* and *Joseph*, from Cadiz. Arrived at Virginia, the *New Kent*, John Ariel; the *York*, Jos. Ludlow; the *Mortimer*, Robert Lansdown; the *Virginian*, Richard Lewis; and the *Murdock*, Dan. Williams, all from Bristol.

*Exmouth, in the Port of Exon, June 15.* Arrived the —, Couch, from Plymouth; the —, Borrill; the —, Moorson, and the —, Tucker, from Milford; and the —, Oubbrey, from Guernsey. Sailed the —, Williams, and the —, Moorson, for Milford; the *Prince William*, Smith; and the *Powderham Castle*, Wills, for Ireland and Newfoundland; the *John* and *Elizabeth*, Burrow, for Lisbon; the —, Dickinson, and the —, Huntrods, for Sunderland; the —, Trill, and the —, Pike, for London; the —, Alanson, for Falmouth; and the *John* and *Elizabeth*, Paul, for Hamburg.

*Plymouth, June 17.* Arrived the *Samuel*, How, from Madeira.

*Pool, June 18.* Since my last, sailed out of Studland Bay, the *Chitty* of London, Long, for Barcelona.

*Southampton, June 18.* Since my last, arrived *L'Angelique* of St. Malo, Harvey, from St. Brieux; the *Helena* of Southampton, Todd, from Lisbon; the *Hope*, Perchard, of and from Jersey; the *Friendship* of Southampton, Smith, from Oporto; the *Two Marys* of Southampton, Gordon, from Guernsey; the *Molly* of Bristol, Hicks, from Rotterdam; the *George* and *Jane*, Allez, of and from Guernsey. Sailed the *James* of Newport, Major, for Dublin; the *Wharley* of Pool, Price, for Cadiz; and the *Jane*, Pitton, of and for Guernsey.

*Portsmouth, June 18.* This Day came to Spithead, the *Charming Nancy*, Townshend, with Wheat for Cadiz.

*Deal, June 19.* Wind calm all this Day, but now Easterly. In the Downs the *Antelope*, Ayres, for Newfoundland; the *Duck*, Drake, for Orders; the *Tring*, Dornford, for Oporto; the *Roman Emperor*, Baker, for Gibraltar; the *Adventure*, Read; the *Phillis*, Long; the *Success*, Harris; the *Young Green*, Young; and the *John*, Chapman, for Cadiz.

*Graveland, June 19.* Yesterday passed by the *Abby*, Kell; the *Glass Bottle*, Boswell; and the *Robert*, Richardson, from Norway; the *Friendship*, Elphinston, from St. Felieu; the *Good Intent*, Kemp, from Port Mahon; the *Ann*, Williams, from Salo; and this Day the *Humble*, Deer, from Malaga; the *Britannia*, Howlaton; the *Wilmington*, Griffiths; the *Page*, Ashby, from Rotterdam; and the *Dolphin*, Handefide, from Ostend.

#### LONDON.

The *Jane*, Capt. Eccles, was lately lost in her Passage from Bristol, for Newport Pratt in Ireland.

The Right Hon. the Lord Monson is appointed First Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, in the Room of the Right Hon. the Earl Fitzwater, who succeeds the Lord Delawar (who is going Governor of New-York) as Treasurer of the Household. And The Hon. Robert Sawyer Herbert, Esq; is appointed one of the Commissioners of the said Board, in the Room of Sir Orlando Bridgman, who is going Governor of Barbadoes.

Yesterday about Noon died, at his House in George street, near Hanover Square, John Hedges, Esq; Treasurer to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and Member of Parliament for the Borough of Fowey, in the County of Cornwall.

Yesterday Sir William Chapple, Knt. took his Seat in the Court of King's Bench, as Puisne Judge of the said Court, in the room of Judge Lee, made Chief Justice.

Yesterday a new Writ was ordered to be issued out

for the Borough of Malmesbury, in the room of Giles Earle, Esq; who is made one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in the room of Sir George Oxenden.

Likewise a new Writ for the Borough of Knarborough in Yorkshire, in the room of Richard Arundell, Esq; who is made Master and Worker of His Majesty's Mint in the Tower of London, in the room of John Conduit, Esq; deceased.

As also a new Writ for the Borough of Wilton in Wiltshire, in the room of Robert Herbert, Esq;

Likewise a new Writ for the Port of Hythe in Kent, in the room of William Glanville, Esq; who is made one of the Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland, in the room of Giles Earle, Esq;

As also a new Writ for Whitechurch in Hants, in the room of Col. Mordaunt, who is made one of the Equerries to His Majesty, in the room of Capt. Lloyd, deceased.

As likewise a new Writ for the Shire of Northumberland, in the room of Ralph Jennison, Esq; who is made Master of His Majesty's Buck-Hounds, in the room of the Earl of Tankerville.

And we hear that the aforesaid Gentlemen will be re-elected for their several Boroughs without Opposition.

The Reverend Dr. Pearce is made Dean of Rochester, in the room of the Right Rev. Dr. Herring, who is promoted to the See of Bangor.

Yesterday the Rev. Mr. Thomas Wilson, Son of the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, was appointed by his Grace the Duke of Grafton, his Majesty's Chaplain in Ordinary.

James Ogleshorpe, Esq; hath kiss'd the King's Hand, on his being appointed General of all his Majesty's Forces in Carolina and Georgia.

#### OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Justice Willes, Mr. Justice Commyns.

Berks, Monday July 18, at Abington.

Oxford, Wednesday 20, at Oxford.

Worcester, Saturday 23, at Worcester.

City of Worcester, the same Day at the City of Worcester.

Stafford, Wednesday 27, at Stafford.

Salop, Monday August 1, at Shrewsbury.

Hereford, Saturday 6, at Hereford.

Monmouth, Thursday 11, at Monmouth.

Gloucester, Saturday 13, at Gloucester.

City of Gloucester, the same Day at the City of Gloucester.

#### HOME CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Baron Reynolds, Mr. Baron Thompson.

Hertford, Monday July 18, at Hertford.

Essex, Wednesday 20, at Chelmsford.

Kent, Tuesday 26, at Rochester.

Suffex, Saturday 30, at Lewes.

Surrey, Wednesday August 3, at Kingston upon Thames.

#### MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Denton, Mr. Baron Carter.

Norhampton, Friday July 19, at Northampton.

Rutland, Friday 22, at Oakham.

Lincoln, Monday 25, at the Castle of Lincoln.

City of Lincoln, the same Day, at the City of Lincoln.

Nottingham, Thursday 28, at Nottingham.

Town of Nottingham, Friday 29, at the Town of Nottingham.

Derby, Saturday 30, at Derby.

Leicester, Wednesday August 3, at the Castle of Leicester.

Borough of Leicester, Thursday 4, at the Town of Leicester.

Coventry, Saturday 6, at Coventry.

Warwick, the same Day at Warwick.

High Water this Day } Morning | Evening  
at London Bridge. } 4 45 | 5 04

Bank Stock 147. India 181 1-4th to 1-half.  
South Sea 103 1-4th. Old Annuity 110 7-8ths.  
New ditto, No Transfer. Three per Cent. 107.  
Emperor's Loan 117 1-4th to 1-half. Royal Assurance 111 3-4ths. London Assurance 14 3-4ths to 7-8ths. African 14. New India Bonds 61. 19 s. to 7 l. Premium. Old ditto 61. 17 s. to 18 s. Prem.  
South Sea ditto 4 l. 4 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 3 l. 2 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallics 1 to 4 1-half Premium. English Copper 2 l. 12 s. Welch ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 8 1-half per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 3 7-8ths per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 121.

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Those who subscribe for Six shall have Seven.

Proposals, with a Specimen of the Work, are delivered, and Subscriptions taken in by the Author, at Mr. Stephens's, in the White Hart in Pater-noster Row.

#### TICKETS, and SHARES of TICKETS,

In the LOTTERY, 1757. Bought and Sold by RICHARD SHERGOLD, Broker, (Of whom may be had the Chances of TICKETS for the whole Time of Drawing) at his Office at the Union Coffee-house, over-against the Royal Exchange, Cornhill; where Numerical Books will be kept during the Drawing, and also a Register-Book; where any Person entering their Numbers at 6 d. per Ticket, may have an immediate Account sent them of their Success, it in Town; and by the First Post to any Part of Great Britain.

N.B. One Door of the above said Coffee-house comes into Exchange-Alley, over-against Jonathan's.

The LOTTERY consists of 70000 TICKETS, at 10 l. each.

Distribution of BLANKS and PRIZES.

N <sup>o</sup> .	of	l.	is	l.
1	10000	—	—	10000
2	5000	—	—	10000
3	3000	—	—	9000
6	2000	—	—	12000
18	1000	—	—	18000
30	500	—	—	15000
90	100	—	—	9000
200	50	—	—	10000
6650	10	—	—	133000

70000 Prizes, amounting to — 425000

First Drawn — 500

Last Drawn — 1000

63000 Blanks at 7 l. 10 s. each — 472500

70000 Tickets at 10 l. each — 700000

Fourteen per Cent. to be deducted, and the Blanks and Prizes are to be paid at the Bank in Forty Days after the Drawing is finished.

The above said Richard Shergold buys and sells South-Sea, Bank, and India Stocks, with the several Annuities; South-Sea, and India Bonds, and all Government Securities: And succeeds Cuffin and Jackson, in publishing every Tuesday and Friday the Paper of the Course of Exchange, Price of Stocks, &c.

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N.B. The Original Plates (which have been carefully preserved by the Right Hon. the Earl of Oxford) so obliging the Curious, his Lordship has been pleased to permit them to be made use of for this Edition.

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